

ERRATUM: Wood L (1996) Frequency and chronological distribution of linear enamel hypoplasia in a North American colonial skeletal sample. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* 100:247–259.

Linear enamel hypoplasia frequencies calculated for the Monroe County Poorhouse skeletal sample and reported by me in Table 3 were based on data derived from a mislabeled table in a previous publication. The third column of Table 2 (Lanphear, 1990:39) labeled as "No. with at least one hypoplasia" should read "Percentage with at least one hypoplasia." As a result the frequency values for the Monroe County Poorhouse listed in my Table 3 are incorrect. The corrected table is as follows:

TABLE 3. Comparison of prevalence of enamel hypoplasia among three skeletal samples by tooth type and dentition

	Maxilla			Mandible		
	Canine (%)	Lateral incisor (%)	Central incisor (%)	Canine (%)	Lateral incisor (%)	Central incisor (%)
North American colonial	50.0	31.0	45.0	61.0	66.0	43.0
Monroe County Poorhouse	N/A	N/A	71.6	71.8	N/A	N/A
Hammon-Todd	78.6	74.0	84.9	86.7	83.0	91.4

The final two paragraphs of the Results section (p. 250) have been slightly altered to reflect the new values and should read as follows:

"For the maxillary dentition, prevalence of LEH in the central incisors was 84.9% in the Hammon-Todd sample (El-Najjar et al., 1978), 71.6% in the Monroe County Poorhouse sample and 45.0% in the North American colonial sample. Values for I^2 and C were 74.0% and 78.6% in the Hammon-Todd sample and 31.0% and 50.0% in the colonial sample (Table 3). For the mandibular dentition LEH in the canines was 86.7% in the Hammon-Todd sample, 71.8% in the Monroe County Poorhouse sample and 61% in the North American colonial sample. Values for I_1 and I_2 were calculated as 91.4% and 83.0% in the Hammon-Todd sample, and 43% and 66% in the colonial sample (Table 3).

The prevalence of LEH in the Hammon-Todd sample was consistently higher among all tooth types than the prevalence of LEH observed in the Monroe County Poorhouse sample which was, in turn, consistently higher among all tooth types than the prevalence of LEH observed in the colonial North American sample. Thus, the highest prevalence was observed in the Hammon-Todd sample, the lowest in the colonial American sample."

Finally, the first two sentences of the Discussion section (p.251) should be altered from "The highest prevalence of LEH was observed in the Hammon-Todd collection. The colonial North American sample had the lowest prevalence, except in the mandibular canine, in which the prevalence of LEH was lowest in the Monroe County Poorhouse sample" to "The highest prevalence of LEH was observed in the Hammon-Todd collection while the colonial North American sample had the lowest prevalence."

LITERATURE CITED

- Lanphear KM (1990) Frequency and distribution of enamel hypoplasia in a historic skeletal sample. *Am. J. Phys. Anthropol.* 81:35–43.